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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2001

In the second quarter of 2001, there were 1,911 mass layoff actions by employers that resulted in the separation of 371,708 workers from their jobs for more than 30 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were sharply higher than April-June 2000. For the entire first half of 2001, the number of worker separations totaled 712,488, up from 513,254 during the same period in 2000. (See table A.)

The completion of seasonal work accounted for 27 percent of all events and resulted in 122,615 separations. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 16 percent of all events and affected 78,452 workers, up from 43,948 workers in the second quarter of 2000. Fewer than half of the employers having layoffs in the second quarter indicated that they anticipated having some type of recall, the smallest proportion since the series began in 1995.

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Data for the second quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend. Additional information about the program is provided in the technical note that follows the analysis.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Extended mass layoff separations occurred in 442 of the 1,005 detailed industries for which data are available. Although 38 percent of separations occurred in manufacturing, another 20 percent were in five industries in the service-producing sector—school busing (23,385), amusement and recreation (17,755), eating places (13,195), help supply services (11,897), and tax preparation services (8,583).

Agriculture accounted for 7 percent of all layoff events and separations in the private sector during April-June 2001. Layoff activity was concentrated in agricultural services (primarily in farm labor contracting) and in agricultural crop production (mainly in grapes and in vegetables and melons) and was almost entirely due to the end of seasonal work. (See table 1.)

Forty-one percent of all layoff events and 38 percent of separations occurred in manufacturing. Among durable goods industries, extended layoffs were most prevalent in electronic and other electrical equipment (mostly in printed circuit boards and in semiconductors and related devices) and in industrial

Table A. Selected measures of mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1997			
January-March	1,317	255,227	224,180
April-June	1,587	351,198	292,673
July-September	1,082	217,869	209,019
October-December	1,697	321,821	316,035
1998			
January-March	1,320	208,082	247,315
April-June	1,563	391,461	402,276
July-September	1,234	248,054	256,803
October-December	1,734	379,976	325,990
1999			
January-March	1,509	277,780	252,122
April-June	1,444	294,968	242,464
July-September	1,097	241,725	189,973
October-December	1,625	334,794	287,685
2000			
January-March ^r	1,330	254,646	221,368
April-June ^r	1,271	258,608	231,471
July-September ^r	1,014	230,072	188,641
October-December ^r	2,005	427,019	376,024
2001			
January-March ^r	1,768	340,780	335,877
April-June ^p	1,911	371,708	268,809

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

machinery and equipment (primarily in electronic computers and in refrigeration and heating equipment). Within the nondurable goods sector, layoffs were mostly in food and kindred products (largely in canned fruits and vegetables) and in apparel and other textile products (mostly in women's and misses' outerwear).

Services accounted for 25 percent of private-sector layoff events and separations, primarily in business services (largely in help supply) and in amusement and recreational services (mainly in ski resorts). Forty-six percent of separations in services during the period were seasonal. Layoffs in transportation and public utilities accounted for 8 percent of the events and 10 percent of the separations, mainly in local and interurban passenger transit (mostly among school bus companies), occurring as the school year ended. Cutbacks in retail trade comprised 8 percent of the private-sector layoff events and 10 percent of separations. These layoffs were largely in establishments that provide food services to schools.

Layoffs in government establishments accounted for 4 percent of total events and separations, primarily in educational services.

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Twenty-seven percent of the events and 33 percent of the separations in the second quarter were due to the completion of seasonal work. (See table 2.) These layoffs were most numerous among workers in amusement and recreation services (ski resorts) and agricultural services (mostly farm labor contractors and in crop preparation for market). Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business

Table B. Distribution of layoff events by size of layoff, April-June 2001 p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,911	100.0	371,708	100.0
50-99.....	750	39.2	51,640	13.9
100-149.....	406	21.2	47,185	12.7
150-199.....	214	11.2	35,425	9.5
200-299.....	249	13.0	57,718	15.5
300-499.....	177	9.3	65,303	17.6
500-999.....	78	4.1	50,310	13.5
1,000 or more..	37	1.9	64,127	17.3

p=preliminary.

ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 24 percent of layoff events and 27 percent of separations, each the highest for any April-June on record. These layoffs were mostly among workers in the electronic and other electrical equipment and in business services industries (other than temporary help).

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the second quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the layoff-size spectrum, with 60 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 27 percent of all separations. (See table B.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 31 percent of all separations, about the same as a year earlier (33 percent). The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 81 separations in apparel and accessory stores to a high of 659 in personal services (particularly in tax preparation).

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 268,809 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2001. Of these claimants, 14 percent were black, 50 percent were women, 17 percent were Hispanic, and 14 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Forty-one percent of claimants were 30 to 44 years of age. Among the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were Hispanic, and 13 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-eight percent of the civilian labor force were ages 30 to 44.

Geographic Distribution

In the second quarter, the number of separations due to extended mass layoff events was higher in the West (111,932) and Midwest (111,113) than in the other two regions. (See table 4.) Contributing to extended mass layoffs in the West and Midwest were amusements and recreation services, agricultural services, electronic and other electrical equipment, and transportation equipment. The fewest number of worker separations was reported in the Northeast region (65,971).

All four regions reported over-the-year increases in separations, with the largest increases occurring in the Midwest (+38,297) and West (+37,297), mostly in electronic and other electrical equipment,

Table C. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from layoff, second quarter 2000 – second quarter 2001

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	II 2000 ^r	III 2000	IV 2000	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p
Anticipate a recall.....	60.7	51.9	67.0	46.0	45.1
Timeframe					
Within 6 months.....	88.7	82.1	82.5	79.1	83.4
Within 3 months.....	56.3	52.7	37.9	53.4	51.2
Size					
At least half.....	92.3	87.3	88.3	81.1	88.6
All workers.....	52.8	53.8	47.5	35.2	41.8

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

transportation equipment, and business services. Eight of the nine geographic divisions experienced over-the-year increases in laid-off workers, with the largest increases occurring in the Pacific (largely in electronic and other electrical equipment and in business services), followed by the East North Central and Middle Atlantic divisions. Separations declined in the West South Central division.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (71,910), followed by Illinois (46,617) and Florida (24,293). These three states accounted for 38 percent of total layoff events and 39 percent of the separations during the second quarter of 2001. (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (48,279), largely due to layoffs in business services.

Over the year, the largest increases in laid-off workers occurred in California (+23,803) and Illinois (+18,404). The largest decreases occurred in Arizona (-4,686) and Texas (-4,582).

Recall Expectations

Forty-five percent of employers reporting a layoff in the second quarter of 2001 indicated they anticipated some type of recall. This compares with 61 percent of the employers anticipating a recall a year earlier and is the lowest second-quarter proportion since the series began in April 1995. (See table C.) This relatively smaller proportion of employers reflects more reports of reorganization within the company and financial difficulty as the primary reasons for layoffs. Most of the employers not expecting a recall were in electronic and other electrical equipment manufacturing and in business services. Among establishments expecting a recall, most employers expected to recall over one-half of the separated employees and to do so within 6 months.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 95 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 23 percent of the events. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 6 percent of the events.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days duration, and, if so, information is obtained on the total number of persons separated and the reasons for these separations. Establishments are identified according to industry classification and location, and unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic factors as age, race, sex, ethnic group, and place of residence. The program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point when regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

The MLS program was resumed in April 1995; it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. However, due to changes in concepts and definitions, data from the resumed program are not comparable to earlier data.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200 ; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Definitions

Establishment. A unit at a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Extended layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Layoff. The separation of persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. (See below.) Such layoffs involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated by the establishment.

Mass layoff. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment beginning in a given month, regardless of duration.

Worksite closure. The full closure of either multi-unit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multi-unit establishment where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2000 and 2001

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^P	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^P	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^P
Total ¹	1,271	1,768	1,911	258,608	340,780	371,708	231,471	335,877	268,809
Total, private	1,210	1,742	1,832	239,445	335,697	357,793	213,062	331,068	259,776
Agriculture	146	193	125	32,615	33,547	25,453	25,133	28,736	15,951
Nonagriculture	1,056	1,545	1,699	205,653	300,299	331,583	186,962	301,049	242,996
Manufacturing	339	801	745	60,422	150,545	136,061	59,284	163,353	114,757
Durable goods	179	520	508	34,027	98,768	98,224	30,178	111,798	84,273
Lumber and wood products	14	31	17	2,476	4,063	2,301	1,820	4,085	1,964
Furniture and fixtures	7	38	24	1,014	5,127	3,657	697	5,189	3,199
Stone, clay, and glass products	7	15	15	901	1,648	1,986	886	1,629	1,616
Primary metal industries	16	58	44	2,141	12,781	8,142	1,856	12,554	7,710
Fabricated metal products	25	64	58	4,423	9,259	6,513	4,027	9,671	6,712
Industrial machinery and equipment	33	72	87	8,140	10,643	17,893	5,047	11,385	13,574
Electronic and other electrical equipment	19	118	177	3,111	25,772	39,381	3,134	31,617	31,331
Transportation equipment	44	85	66	9,835	22,999	15,996	10,775	30,751	16,368
Instruments and related products	5	18	13	571	3,035	1,475	591	2,662	1,246
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	9	21	7	1,415	3,441	880	1,345	2,255	553
Nondurable goods	160	281	237	26,395	51,777	37,837	29,106	51,555	30,484
Food and kindred products	60	93	67	10,167	17,379	11,598	11,033	18,063	9,971
Tobacco products	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	2,815	(²)	(²)	1,880	(²)
Textile mill products	7	34	21	1,370	7,833	4,146	3,668	7,717	3,241
Apparel and other textile products	40	37	53	5,755	5,686	7,254	6,324	6,771	6,044
Paper and allied products	13	21	17	2,036	4,514	3,126	1,280	4,447	2,147
Printing and publishing	14	27	24	2,157	4,153	3,937	1,923	4,174	3,166
Chemicals and allied products	5	14	12	509	1,831	1,648	744	1,606	1,325
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	625	(²)	(²)	408	(²)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	15	41	35	3,870	6,320	4,738	3,504	6,022	3,799
Leather and leather products	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	621	(²)	(²)	467	(²)
Nonmanufacturing	717	744	954	145,231	149,754	195,522	127,678	137,696	128,239
Mining	4	11	5	556	2,617	1,824	377	2,255	1,962
Construction	68	145	82	12,629	21,244	11,407	13,062	21,538	9,467
Transportation and public utilities	112	92	141	23,057	17,016	36,546	20,700	13,924	25,164
Wholesale and retail trade	148	204	219	36,821	56,451	46,089	29,664	45,061	30,905
Wholesale trade	38	46	64	7,203	11,375	10,303	5,087	6,486	7,007
Retail trade	110	158	155	29,618	45,076	35,786	24,577	38,575	23,898
Finance, insurance, and real estate	43	29	46	6,447	4,907	8,890	6,499	4,510	5,701
Services	342	263	461	65,721	47,519	90,766	57,376	50,408	55,040
Not identified	8	4	8	1,177	1,851	757	967	1,283	829
Government	61	26	79	19,163	5,083	13,915	18,409	4,809	9,033
Federal	13	16	11	5,161	3,195	1,987	6,797	2,741	1,941
State	7	4	12	1,425	871	2,065	1,451	890	1,261
Local	41	6	56	12,577	1,017	9,863	10,161	1,178	5,831

¹ For the second quarter of 2001, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

^P = preliminary.
^r = revised.

Table 2. Reason for separation: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2000 and 2001

Reason for separation	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p
Total, all reasons ¹	1,271	1,768	1,911	258,608	340,780	371,708	231,471	335,877	268,809
Automation	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	799	(²)	(²)	777	(²)
Bankruptcy	43	76	75	12,911	28,231	18,413	5,442	15,728	10,092
Business ownership change	36	47	45	8,077	11,927	12,032	4,172	11,520	8,006
Contract cancellation	20	42	32	2,764	7,484	6,011	3,020	6,115	3,961
Contract completed	128	210	143	32,039	39,630	24,113	29,617	44,474	18,712
Domestic relocation	21	17	32	3,280	2,218	6,205	6,067	2,350	3,695
Energy-related	—	7	6	—	3,208	1,015	—	1,338	773
Environment-related	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	75	138	162	13,997	30,505	34,209	11,624	31,153	23,581
Import competition	13	30	33	2,564	6,847	6,914	2,108	5,915	6,281
Labor dispute	8	(²)	12	2,442	(²)	3,503	1,507	(²)	2,151
Material shortage	(²)	4	5	(²)	297	602	(²)	523	543
Model changeover	3	4	9	476	490	3,059	337	2,979	3,025
Overseas relocation	9	19	15	991	2,565	3,916	1,108	1,783	2,661
Plant or machine repair	7	7	7	1,416	1,165	1,084	1,474	1,303	797
Product line discontinued	9	15	6	1,021	3,780	3,271	937	4,445	1,609
Reorganization within company	89	187	173	19,392	38,711	34,023	18,948	35,306	25,056
Seasonal work	540	424	519	113,493	76,302	122,615	93,287	69,792	72,888
Slack work	104	366	361	13,388	56,163	50,824	21,681	70,305	49,408
Vacation period	63	—	64	9,698	—	11,294	8,060	—	8,537
Weather-related	(²)	19	(²)	(²)	1,541	(²)	(²)	2,031	(²)
Other	36	72	115	6,224	16,315	17,858	8,318	15,384	16,443
Not reported	62	75	91	13,006	11,977	9,853	13,085	12,181	9,616

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, first and second quarters 2001

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
	I 2001 ^f	II 2001 ^p	I 2001 ^f	II 2001 ^p	I 2001 ^f	II 2001 ^p	I 2001 ^f	II 2001 ^p	I 2001 ^f	II 2001 ^p	I 2001 ^f	II 2001 ^p
Total ¹	1,768	1,911	335,877	268,809	14.4	14.5	20.5	16.8	40.2	50.0	11.5	14.0
Alabama	20	22	3,133	2,525	22.0	53.5	.9	2.1	35.3	67.0	11.2	14.6
Alaska	(²)	—	(²)	—	1.1	—	1.1	—	12.4	—	12.4	—
Arizona	32	17	6,759	3,703	3.0	1.0	56.7	87.4	36.8	32.1	13.1	9.9
Arkansas	8	8	1,261	560	38.3	41.1	.5	.2	41.9	73.0	10.8	13.2
California	446	434	73,449	50,848	5.4	5.9	52.3	43.0	43.2	48.5	10.3	11.6
Colorado	16	22	1,829	2,545	8.6	4.1	17.5	16.5	50.5	54.5	13.4	10.6
Connecticut	11	19	1,723	2,046	15.1	18.6	13.5	7.1	56.8	63.1	13.3	14.4
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	7	(²)	1,186	(²)	31.6	37.0	3.0	1.1	53.8	73.3	7.8	11.0
Florida	119	128	23,820	11,995	22.8	23.7	22.3	30.4	43.2	53.1	15.4	17.3
Georgia	14	15	1,623	2,017	46.8	54.7	1.5	.4	48.2	65.2	9.9	13.5
Hawaii	6	—	590	—	.8	—	.7	—	22.9	—	20.5	—
Idaho	11	5	1,267	534	.3	1.7	6.6	6.6	28.2	32.2	13.7	15.4
Illinois	138	159	23,473	28,169	23.3	20.1	12.4	8.8	42.7	50.0	10.1	13.3
Indiana	42	44	8,450	7,084	10.6	15.5	3.5	4.0	42.1	53.7	11.9	12.6
Iowa	17	19	2,841	2,994	.4	2.0	.7	.9	53.7	47.4	14.1	12.2
Kansas	11	11	4,199	1,596	10.6	10.7	23.7	2.6	28.5	49.1	13.5	10.8
Kentucky	18	17	3,037	2,566	8.7	5.1	.1	.5	39.3	47.5	10.0	13.5
Louisiana	12	6	1,349	410	56.0	69.0	1.0	1.0	39.3	88.3	9.7	22.9
Maine	7	12	1,028	1,576	1.1	.4	1.4	.2	51.9	43.3	18.2	9.1
Maryland	4	11	984	997	34.1	48.0	1.9	.5	47.5	50.1	23.6	25.3
Massachusetts	30	78	4,631	9,995	8.2	7.8	4.0	3.8	44.2	56.4	12.0	15.7
Michigan	101	101	24,546	13,626	28.2	15.3	3.3	5.0	32.6	44.1	10.3	11.8
Minnesota	34	47	7,211	6,032	2.2	3.1	.9	1.8	35.1	44.2	11.8	13.7
Mississippi	18	17	2,431	1,441	65.2	67.8	.9	.8	49.1	62.2	6.9	7.9
Missouri	10	35	864	7,191	15.2	17.9	.5	1.2	50.1	44.8	20.9	13.7
Montana	4	9	321	1,216	.9	.5	4.7	.2	16.5	47.4	10.3	12.7
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	17.6	4.7	—	.8	21.0	33.3	18.5	6.2
Nevada	6	5	921	433	9.9	33.9	15.5	12.5	54.7	67.7	19.4	11.5
New Hampshire	5	4	738	343	.7	1.5	.9	2.6	45.7	64.7	16.9	18.7
New Jersey	25	64	4,022	12,179	22.4	18.3	19.4	18.0	46.0	70.8	16.2	27.2
New Mexico	4	9	475	1,007	2.1	1.7	64.0	50.8	39.8	52.8	18.9	14.3
New York	47	63	6,031	7,568	8.3	14.5	9.1	8.9	35.5	52.5	10.5	12.1
North Carolina	39	59	6,964	8,349	50.8	32.6	4.9	2.5	53.3	47.4	15.4	11.8
North Dakota	—	7	—	609	—	—	—	2.1	—	61.4	—	16.6
Ohio	99	57	15,735	8,231	10.7	12.9	1.9	1.8	27.0	33.2	11.3	13.0
Oklahoma	7	17	1,019	4,533	10.4	12.4	1.6	7.8	50.3	19.5	12.2	17.3
Oregon	57	38	11,169	4,827	3.9	2.7	16.3	7.4	37.5	44.9	12.3	13.5
Pennsylvania	86	64	26,637	18,866	7.8	7.1	2.2	1.6	37.2	47.8	13.9	18.7
Rhode Island	5	14	877	2,229	2.6	2.9	6.6	12.3	61.1	75.2	18.7	20.0
South Carolina	7	16	3,294	1,709	39.9	65.8	.4	.1	49.7	71.8	1.3	2.0
South Dakota	(²)	5	(²)	605	1.8	—	2.2	—	56.0	70.4	8.7	22.0
Tennessee	16	25	2,090	1,952	13.7	31.1	—	—	54.3	48.3	15.9	13.3
Texas	102	92	30,137	15,632	17.2	16.5	29.7	35.2	37.6	50.2	9.5	9.2
Utah	14	10	2,574	793	1.6	1.3	11.0	6.3	45.5	57.5	7.3	6.8
Vermont	(²)	9	(²)	1,102	—	.5	—	.4	54.5	49.2	6.9	13.7
Virginia	23	25	5,331	3,379	34.5	49.5	.9	1.0	47.0	57.0	10.5	17.2
Washington	36	43	5,798	5,395	3.7	4.0	12.3	15.1	33.4	42.9	9.2	14.0
West Virginia	3	—	401	—	—	—	—	—	52.4	—	18.5	—
Wisconsin	45	45	8,994	7,000	5.9	12.9	2.7	1.6	39.0	54.8	11.7	16.0
Wyoming	(²)	—	(²)	—	1.3	—	32.9	—	22.8	—	13.9	—
Puerto Rico	21	24	3,425	5,300	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	56.2	52.8	8.0	7.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2000 and 2001

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p
United States ¹	1,271	1,768	1,911	258,608	340,780	371,708	231,471	335,877	268,809
Northeast	237	217	327	40,827	34,574	65,971	47,350	45,788	55,904
New England	75	59	136	17,461	11,372	27,386	11,828	9,098	17,291
Middle Atlantic	162	158	191	23,366	23,202	38,585	35,522	36,690	38,613
South	341	417	461	70,222	91,036	82,692	61,442	88,060	58,338
South Atlantic	144	216	257	35,797	44,339	47,876	24,970	43,603	28,719
East South Central	64	72	81	11,717	12,847	12,796	9,765	10,691	8,484
West South Central	133	129	123	22,708	33,850	22,020	26,707	33,766	21,135
Midwest	343	500	531	72,816	95,424	111,113	59,964	96,709	83,266
East North Central	294	425	406	62,985	80,192	90,844	51,699	81,198	64,110
West North Central	49	75	125	9,831	15,232	20,269	8,265	15,511	19,156
West	350	634	592	74,743	119,746	111,932	62,715	105,320	71,301
Mountain	78	88	77	19,406	18,390	24,357	10,589	14,225	10,231
Pacific	272	546	515	55,337	101,356	87,575	52,126	91,095	61,070

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and

West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2000 and 2001

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p	II 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^r	II 2001 ^p
Total ¹	1,271	1,768	1,911	258,608	340,780	371,708	231,471	335,877	268,809
Alabama	22	20	22	2,764	3,974	3,044	2,700	3,133	2,525
Alaska	5	(²)	—	1,029	(²)	—	848	(²)	—
Arizona	38	32	17	8,221	7,899	3,535	6,591	6,759	3,703
Arkansas	9	8	8	1,308	2,168	929	1,132	1,261	560
California	233	446	434	49,107	79,600	72,910	46,441	73,449	50,848
Colorado	11	16	22	5,604	2,422	13,356	1,277	1,829	2,545
Connecticut	12	11	19	3,591	2,473	6,669	1,611	1,723	2,046
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	7	(²)	—	1,186	(²)	—	1,186	(²)
Florida	88	119	128	15,468	22,383	24,293	14,926	23,820	11,995
Georgia	4	14	15	5,473	2,279	3,517	947	1,623	2,017
Hawaii	5	6	—	465	570	—	465	590	—
Idaho	8	11	5	890	1,593	602	700	1,267	534
Illinois	101	138	159	28,213	30,401	46,617	19,132	23,473	28,169
Indiana	18	42	44	4,614	8,167	12,791	2,549	8,450	7,084
Iowa	4	17	19	1,430	2,390	4,071	1,430	2,841	2,994
Kansas	8	11	11	1,551	3,680	1,885	1,005	4,199	1,596
Kentucky	14	18	17	3,739	2,187	4,411	1,656	3,037	2,566
Louisiana	5	12	6	724	1,320	454	604	1,349	410
Maine	7	7	12	1,845	1,796	2,118	655	1,028	1,576
Maryland	(²)	4	11	(²)	3,161	1,524	(²)	984	997
Massachusetts	42	30	78	9,939	4,707	13,930	8,020	4,631	9,995
Michigan	69	101	101	12,437	16,980	13,830	13,492	24,546	13,626
Minnesota	19	34	47	3,493	7,172	6,215	3,166	7,211	6,032
Mississippi	6	18	17	948	3,514	1,917	659	2,431	1,441
Missouri	15	10	35	3,118	1,708	6,678	2,261	864	7,191
Montana	5	4	9	396	252	1,700	412	321	1,216
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nevada	3	6	5	377	1,859	589	333	921	433
New Hampshire	5	5	4	1,060	1,231	615	401	738	343
New Jersey	68	25	64	7,983	3,604	14,153	11,349	4,022	12,179
New Mexico	8	4	9	1,998	516	2,492	895	475	1,007
New York	33	47	63	4,569	6,423	12,410	6,989	6,031	7,568
North Carolina	22	39	59	9,732	8,958	11,555	2,557	6,964	8,349
North Dakota	—	—	7	—	—	609	—	—	609
Ohio	68	99	57	12,593	16,035	9,618	11,366	15,735	8,231
Oklahoma	3	7	17	462	1,147	5,005	462	1,019	4,533
Oregon	9	57	38	1,086	11,169	4,827	1,086	11,169	4,827
Pennsylvania	61	86	64	10,814	13,175	12,022	17,184	26,637	18,866
Rhode Island	(²)	5	14	(²)	965	2,952	(²)	877	2,229
South Carolina	15	7	16	2,454	1,074	1,347	4,918	3,294	1,709
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	591	(²)	(²)	605
Tennessee	22	16	25	4,266	3,172	3,424	4,750	2,090	1,952
Texas	116	102	92	20,214	29,215	15,632	24,509	30,137	15,632
Utah	5	14	10	1,920	3,770	2,083	381	2,574	793
Vermont	8	(²)	9	956	(²)	1,102	1,071	(²)	1,102
Virginia	14	23	25	2,541	4,897	5,367	1,493	5,331	3,379
Washington	20	36	43	3,650	9,928	9,838	3,286	5,798	5,395
West Virginia	—	3	—	—	401	—	—	401	—
Wisconsin	38	45	45	5,128	8,609	7,988	5,160	8,994	7,000
Wyoming	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Puerto Rico	11	21	24	2,480	2,791	5,042	1,942	3,425	5,300

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.